THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

The Post.

VOLUME VI. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1875. Single Copies 10 Cents. NUMBER 11.

CITY ITEMS.

We are sorry to learn that the new grocery firm of this city, Messrs. Flanner & Shure, has failed. Liabilities about $10,000.

The bill to incorporate the Golden Lyre Lodge I. O. O. F., of this city, passed its several readings in the Senate on last Friday.

It is rumored that the city bank that is about to be chartered by the Legislature is to take the place of the First National Bank of this city.

The poor man across the street, has pulled his hair until he is nearly bald on the injunction case. But we have not heard of any one being scared yet.

A man named Willis Freeman was arrested on last Saturday, to answer the charge of being too much married. He was bound over to the Superior Court.

The house of Mr. L. Moore, was entered on Saturday last, and two overcoats and one pair of pants were stolen. The sneak thief was successful in eluding capture.

The Post Office Department have recently decided that postal cards like letters, will require no additional postage in cases where it is required to forward them.

Pussy Joe is after Bond. We have no doubt he will intimidate the whole federal court and cause President Grant, Judge Bond and the members of the Supreme Court to resign.

Nearly every body, and the cook besides, are at Smithville this week in attendance on Superior Court. Several important cases are to come up, that were removed from this county for trial.

Judge Bond will hardly come to Raleigh now, the man who would not testify before the ku klux committee has desired to have him impeached. We are sorry that our friends have got the Judge in that scrape.

The Israelites of our city, at a recent meeting decided to award within the next sixty days the contract for the building of their Temple. The edifice will be located at the corner of Fourth and market streets.

The "Little Giant," a new Steam Fire Engine to take the place of the steamer Jno. T. Rankin has arrived, and has been, as we understand, accepted by the company. She is considered by judges to be a very good machine.

A petition to Congress, asking for an early settlement of the accounts of the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company has been circulating here during the past week. It was generally signed by depositors. It is hoped that an early adjustment of the affairs of the company will take place.

PLANTATION FOR SARE.—Seven hundred acres of wood land. A three horse farm all ready for cultivation, with three miles front on Town Creek, and 8 feet of water to landing. Dwelling house and out houses all in good repair, location healthy. Apply to Cronly & Morris. 4t

Mr. Geo. P. Bappler an old and respected citizen and an able and efficient member of the fire department in bygone days, died on Monday. His death was the result of a lingering sickness. The Hook and Ladder Company, of which he was a member for many years, attended his remains to the grave.

A colored man named Jim Brykin, was accidently drowned on Wednesday night of last week by falling, while asleep from a flat, near the foot of Chestnut street, into the river. A corners jury having been empannelled by Coroner Hewlett, rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

We have been informed by the President of the Carolina Central Railway that he has made arrangements so that goods can be shipped from Baltimore via Wilmington to Charlotte for 10 per cent. less than over the other routes. This is good news for our merchants, for to reduce the tariff from Baltimore has caused a very large reduction from here to Charlotte and Shelby. Our wholesale merchants, like Adrian & Vollers and George Myers, should have a very considerable trade up in Western North Carolina.

CHANGES AT W. & W. RAILROAD.—It is reported that the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company have decided to dispense with a Paymaster.—Consequently Mr. Shure will be discharged and the Treasurer, Mr. Thompson, will act in both capacities, Treasurer and Paymaster.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The anniversary of that auspicious event around which so many great and glorious deeds cluster, was not generally observed as a birthday in our city. Our people are too much inclined to forget the glories of the past in the trouble and excitement of the present.

A company of the Wilmington Rifle Gaurds paraded, and presented a truly creditable appearance. Beyond this the day was more than ordinarily quiet.

We understand that the Democrats are trying to see if they cannot frighten Republicans into registering, by telling them if they do not they will be prosecuted. It may be as well to call the attention of these gentlemen to the act itself, which says a man shall live in the ward 90 days before he can register. There may be a few cases of perjury. How can those parties who live in what is know as the first ward by this act, swear they have lived in that ward 90 days. Beware.

We understand that Mr. Hankins, a man who keeps store just below Market street, on Front street, refused to let Daniel Gay have provisions at his store on Tuesday last, because as he, Hankins, alleged, Daniel was trying to defeat his party. Daniel says he has traded with Mr. Hankins for the past three years, wherever Mr. H. has been at, and does not owe him a cent. We suppose this is going to be the game of the Democratic party, that if a man does not do as they want him to, they will try and starve him out. We would only call republicans attention to the tactics of our friend.

Mr. Vance. one of the Representatives from North Carolina, in Congress, preferred charges against Gen. Robt. A. Douglass, for extravagance in office. Mr, Douglass went to Washington and demanded an investigation into the matter, the consequence was, Mr. Douglass was acquitted. Every wittness summonsed by the committee on Mr. Vance's recommendation stated that they knew nothing against Gen. Douglass, and that he made a good Marshal, and besides, one that the entire people had confidence in. The General did not examine a single witness, the committee told him that it was not necessary; he was unanimously acquitted by the congressional committee. Mr. Vance, himself, did not dare to come forward and prosecute the case.

LITERARY.

"The Horrors of Paris" is a sequal to and continuation of "The Mohicans of Paris," is written by Alexander Dumas, and is just published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It is fully equal to his celebrated "Count of Monte-Cristo," and is one of the most exciting as well as one of the best historical novels ever printed. Such works as these, written by Alexander Dumas, will survive the wear and tear of centuries, and be read for their great and tragic merit for all time to come, for they enjoy a popularity such as no others can boast of. In skilfullness of arrangement, vivacity, sustained interest of narrative, and inventive faculty, no writter has ever equalled him. "The Horrors of Paris" is published in a large octavo volume, price Seventy-five cents, and is for sale at P. Heinsberger's Live Book and Music Store.

Guy Mannering, by Sir Walter Scott, published this day, is the fourth volume of an entire new edition of the Waverly Novels, now in course of publication by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, entitled "Peterson's cheap Edition for the Million of the Waverly Novels. Each book is printed from plain, clear type, double column, and each work is issued complete in one large octavo volume, with new illustrated cover, and will be completed in twenty six volumes at twenty five cents or five dollars for the complete set.—This will be the cheapest as well as the only complete edition of the Waverly Novels published in this country, as it will contain all the Author's notes, as well as all his last corrections and additions. At this low price, every one should get a full set of the Waverly Novels at once, which they can do by remitting Five Dollars in a letter, per first mail, to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, on receipt of which they will send a full set of the twenty-six volumes, per return mail, post paid, to any one, to any place.

"The Mohicans of Paris," by the great French novelist, Alexander Dumas, is just published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, and is fully equal to any of his celebrated "Three Guardsmen Series," and is one of the most exciting as well as one of the best historical novels ever printed. The works of Alexander Dumas will survive the wear and tear of centuries and be read for their great and tragic merit for all time to come, for they enjoy a popularity such as no others can boast of. In skilfulness of arrangement, vivacity, sustained interest of narratice, and inventive faculty. no writer has ever equalled him. The Mohicans of Paris is published in a large octavo volume, price seventy five cents, and is for sale at Heinsberger's live book and music store.

The April Atlantic will contain, among other attractions, an article by Dr. Holmes, a story by T. B. Aldrich, a Record of New England at the close of the last century by Rose Terry Cook, a Southwestern Campaigning Sketch by Colonel Waring, and an extraordinary piece of Secret History, relating to Lincoln, by ex-rebel General Allen B. Magruder. Lovers of art will be interested in an account of a new found Raphael, Clarence Cook. Remittances by mail should be sent by money order, draft or registered letter, to H. O. Houghton and Company, Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass. Boston office of Atlantic Monthly, 219 Washington street.

Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, the noted American authoress, has just finished writing a new nouvellette, not a line of it ever having been printed before, to which she has given the name of "The Spectre Lover," and has placed it in the hands of her publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, for immediate publication, who will issue it in a few days in uniform style with all of her previous works. The volume will also contain, besides "The Spectre Lover," other stories by her sister, Mrs. Frances Henshaw Baden, and it will no doubt prove to be one of the most popular volumes ever issued by this author. No words from us are necessary to commend this book to Mrs. Southworth's many admirers; they will find it no falling off of the power that has made her previous books so attractive to them; the style is spirited and the intense interest sustained to the end. All of Mrs. Southworth's Thirty-eight Popular Books are put up in a neat box, price $66 50 or $1 75 each, bound in morocco cloth, with a very handsome, newly designed full gilt back, and copies of any one or more of the volumes, or a complete set, will be sent to any address, free of postage, or freight pre-paid, on remitting price to the Publishers. For sale at P. Heinsberger's Live Book and Music Store.

Louisiana.

Governor McEnery desires to retire from the Democratic fold, and so announced to a Conservative caucus held in New Orleans, February 9th. The following is the telegram:

"In the conservative caucus last night, the propositiou under consideration was that the conservatives should have a majority of about 10 in the House, and that the past action of the Kellogg government should not be inquired into. The vote stood 38 in favor of this compromise to 27 against it. Gov. McEnery said that by this action of the caucus it was evident to him that it was time to lower the Democratic banner and he therefore wished to retire."

"The past action of the Kellogg government should not be inquired into!" This sounds strange coming from the Democratic members of the Louisiana Legislature. They have charged Gov. Kellogg with the commission of many improper deeds—nay, crimes—but are willing for a compromise, provided they might be allowed to control the Legislature. The wish of Governor McEnery is a scathing rebuke. By their course these Democrats or Conservatives, virtually acquit Gov. Kellogg, if their action means anything, and endorse his administration.—*Statesville American.*

They tried to scare a man in Missouri by threatening to tar and feather him; but he reptied: "Come on with your old tar; I've been there six times, and I've got a receipt for washing it off."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JNO. W. GORDON,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
Represents the following first class Companies.

PENN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia,
Assets $450,000
Already doing a leading business throughout the State, it has established a record for prompt payment and fair dealing of which any Company may well be proud.

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Richmond, Va.,
Assets $225.000
Has $10,000 deposited in Raleigh for the security of North Carolina Policy holders, and is rapidly growing in wealth and public confidence.

SOUTHERN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Richmond, Virginia,
Assets $500.000
A leading Virginia Company, with a deposit of $10,000 in Raleigh.

OLD NORTH STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Assets $200.000
A leading home Company, endorsed by such men as Hons. W. A. Graham, W. H. Battle, D. G. Fowle, D. M. Barringer, Kemp P. Battle and others.

Small Companies Better Than Large Ones.

It is a very great error to suppose that large Companies are better than small ones. The solvency of an Insurance Company does not depend upon the amount of its assets, but upon the ratio of its assets to liabilites, and its exposure to heavy losses by sweeping fires. It is not only true that the liabilities of the large companies are in proportion to their assets, but also doing business in the large cities and carrying heavy lines they are in constant danger of being ruined by sweeping fires. A fire in the city of New York like the one in Chicago, would be likely to break three fourths the compaines doing business in the city. One Chicago company survived the fire there and it was a small one doing a country business.

"Small lines, well scattered" is our motto.
Office New Hanover Bank Building,
feb 26-11-1y Wilmington, N. C.

THE INTER-OCEAN
THREE EDITIONS;
WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY & DAILY

Established less than three years ago as a representative Republican paper, pledged to maintain and defend the principles and organization of the National Republican party, the Inter-Ocean was early pushed to the forefront of journalism and achieved a success unprecedented in the history of such enterprises. By universal assent it has been assigned position as

The Leading Republican Paper
IN THE NORTHWEST.

Not alone on its political character does the Inter Ocean rest its claims to popular favor. It aims at the highest excellence in all departments, and in this era of progressive journalism aspires to position among the best.

The Inter Ocean makes especial claims as
A Family Newspaper.

Its columns will be carefully guarded against objectionable matter, and every effort is made to render it a pleasant and profitable companion to the home fireside.

The Commercial Department

Is conducted with great care, and everything possible is done to make the Market Reports such as the farmer and business men of the Northwest can rely upon.

The Agricultural Department

Is carefully edited by gentlemen of ability and experence.

In Literature,
Local and General News,
Foreign and Domestic
Correspondence

And everything that goes to make
A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

It is not excelled by any publication in the country. The Inter Ocean is a
National Newspaper

One that will be found useful and interesting to Americans in every part of the globe. While it especially represents the great interests of the Northwest, it is National in its political faith, it is not bigoted, and in all discussions aims to be candid, dignified and above personal abuse.

The Inter Ocean has the largest aggregate circulation of any newspaper published in the Northwest. It is sent to more that 6,000 Postoffices, distributed in every State and Territory in the United States, in all the British Provinces and numerous foreign States and countries.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPION.

DAILY.

By mail, payable in advance, per year, postaid	$12.00
By mail, payable in advance, 3 months postpaid	3.00
Sunday edition, per year, extra, postpaid	2.00

SEMI-WEEKLY.

By mail, per year, in advance	$ 3.00
By mail club of four, in advance	11.00
By mail, club of six in advance	16.00
By mail, club of ten, in advance	25.00
One free copy with every club of ten.	

WEEKLY.

By mail, per year, in advance	$ 1.50
Club of four, in advance	5 00
Club of ten, in advance	12.00
Club of twenty, in advance	20.00
One free with every club of twenty.	

POSTAGE—The new postage law took effect the 1st day of January, A. D., 1875. Under this law the postage on newspapers must be paid at the office where they are mailed. This will make it necessary for all subscribers or agents sending us subscriptions to send the money to pay postage, in addition to the subscription price. The following are the rates to be paid under the new law:

Weekly Inter Ocean.....15 cents per year
Semi Weekly Inter Ocean....20 cts, per year
Daily and Sunday sent postpaid on receipt of price.

Special arrangements made with country publishers for clubbing with their publications.

Sample copies free. Money can be sent by draft, money order, express, or registered letter, at our risk. Address

INTER-OCEAN,
119 Lake Street Chicago.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTAMT

TO THOSE WHO WANT TO MAKE MONEY—Agents for State, County or Towns wanted for our

"MONUMENTAL,
NO CHIMNEY.
LAMP BURNER."

For Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns;

It burns all kinds of Kerosene Oil, fits all ordinary lamps, and no smoke; smell, or danger of explosion.

They sell in every house and give perfect satisfaction.

Samples sent by mail on receipt of 35 cts.

A. S. STONEKER,
13 Patterson Avenue, Balt.,
Sole General Agent.
feb 26—11-1m.

GO

WE ARE RECEIVING AND OPENING daily the largest ASSORTMENT and VARIETY of

Christmas Goods

Ever brought to this market, and we will make the

HANDSOMEST DISPLAY

Of any house in North Carolina.

TO

REMEMBER,
WE TOOK THE
LEAD

Last year, and now we propose to offer still
BETTER INDUCEMENTS,
And invite the visitors to the Fair to give us a call and examine our Goods,
AT GEO. MYERS'

GEO. MYERS'

The stringency of the money markets suggests the
BEST GOODS
"For the least money." We have reduced the price of everything, and propose to make
QUICK SALES
And small profits. Give us a call and save money.

FOR

GO
To GEO. MYERS' Christmas Week,
and see for yourself the beautiful display.
FANCY GOODS!
of every description for Christmas Trees.
Call, if only to examine our stock.
SAVE MONEY.

CHRISTMAS

At this time it is very important to make you money go to the best advantage, and at
GEO. MYERS,
Is the place. Our Stock is too large to enumerate articles, but remember, it comprises every description, and new Goods only for sale at 11 and 13 South Front St

GOODS.

CITY TAX SALE.

Office Treasurer and Collector
CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
February 16th, 1875.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH EXISTING laws, I will offer for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, in Front of City Hall at 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, March 10th, 1875, the following described property, to satisfy the City Taxes, with expenses due thereon, and remaining unpaid for the year 1874.

T. C. SERVOSS,
Treasurer and Collector.

Names of Supposed Owners.	Blocks	Lots & Parts	Total Tax.
Adkinson, Mest of	183	M 6	$10 00
Barry, Mrs M S	192	E 4 5 balance	28 00
Barnes, Fredrica	60	A 3	8 00
Barnes, Danl F	65	A 4	10 00
Bellamy, Mrs M E as	59	A 1 2 3	
do as Trustee	63	A 4 5	
do	153	E 5	
do	165	M 4 5	
do	169	W 3 4 5	555 50
Bennett, John	309	M 5	10 00
Bishop, Henry M	196	W 3	25 00
Bunting, Louisa	191	M 1	38 00
C C Railway Co,	345	pt	
do	347	pt	
do	357	pt 2 3	
do	378	pt 3 4 5	
do	359	pt 1 2 3 4	
do	368	pt 5	
do	369	pt 6	
do	405	1 2 3 4 5	
do	415	1 2 3 4 5	
do	416		
do	425	1 2 3 4 5	242 60
Cassidey Bros, Agts	92	pt 4 5 6	
do	99	pt 3 4 5 6 Railway	82 00
Cape Fear Fibre Co	1	pt 1	
do	2	pt 2 3	
do	3	pt 2 3 A 1	
do	4	pt 3 A 1 2	
do	5	pt 3 4 A 1 2	
do	6	pt 1 2 3 A 4 5	
do	7	pt 1 2 3 4 A 5	
do	8	pt 1 2 3 4 5 A 6	
do	9	pt 2 3 4 5	
do	10	pt 1 2 A 3 4 5 6	
do	11	pt 2 3 A 4 5 6	
do	12	pt 3 4 A 5 6	
do	13	pt 4 A 5 6	
do	14	pt 5 A 6	
do	15	A 1 2 3 4 5 6	
do	16	A 1 2 3 4 5 6	
do	17	A 4 5 6 pt 3	
do	18	A 5 6 pt 3 4	
do	19	A 6 pt 4 5	
do	20	pt 5 6	
do	21	pt 6	
do	22	A 5 6 pt 4	
do	23	A 5 6 pt 4	
do	530	S E 6	
do	531	S E 6	
do	544	A 1 n w 2	
do	545	A 1 2 n w 3	
do	546	A 1 2 n w 3	
do	547	A 1 2 3 n w 4	
do	548	A 1 2 3 4 n w 5	
do	549	A 1 2 3 4 5 n w 6	
do	550	A 1 2 3 4 5 6	
do	551	pt 1 A 2 3 4 5 n 6	433 20
Clark, Saml	536	N E 2	6 00
Clark, Joshua	326	E 3 4	5 00
Connor, Alfred	64	M 5 6	7 00
Corbett, Wm J	185	M 1 2 3	15 00
Cowan, S T est of	194	W 6	102 00
Crook, Mary E est of	239	E 2	12 00
Currie, Eli	339	W 1	11 00
Davis, Qua	326	W 2 3	7 00
Dawson, David	486	M 1 2 3	7 00
Douglass, Joseph	340	M 1 2 3	6 33
Dudley, Agnes R	173	M 3 4 5	12 00
Dnrant, Jas est of	337	pt 3 4	4 00
Edwards, Jas	87	E 6	8 00
Ellis, John W	61	E 6	10 00
Evans, Charlotte	196	A 4	
do	264	W 1 bale	44 70
Farrow, Caroline	99	E 2 bale	8 00
Fillyaw Julia G	302	A 11 12	
do	315	A 11 12	104 80
Fisher, Arthur	95	E 4	5 50
Gause, Gracie A est of	281	E 1	2 00
Gerkin, Annie	195	E 1	38 00
Gleason, Mrs Ann	72	E 1 2 bale	12 00
Grant, Reuben trus	117	A 6	9 00
Hall, Thos	67	W 2 3	6 00
Harriss, Jas H	88	M 1	11 50
Hawkins, Marye st of	118	M 1	8 00
Hewlett, Ed D	64	E 1	5 00
Hewett, Jno W	567	E 4 5 6	
do	568	W 5 6	
do	569	W 5 6	
do	585	E 1 2 3 4 5 6	
do	586	W 1 2 3 4 5 6	
do	587	All	13 40
Hill, Jno R	102	E 2	8 00
Hill, Virgil	175	E 3 4 5	9 00
Hill, Jos C	510	A 4 5	
do	511	W 5 A 6	16 30
Holmes, John L	190	W 6	
do	193	E 4, 5, 6,	300 80
Hall, Eli W, est of	166	Pt 4, 5	
do	190	Pt 3 and 4,	264 00
do	178	Pt 2 and 3,	182 60
Johnson, Lewis	262	E 4, bale	5 00
Jones, Isaac	511	pt 4	
do	515	pt 2	2 20
Jordan, Wm A	89	S E 4	10 00
James & Brown, Agts for V E Bunting	252	pt 1 3 4	
do	253	pt 1 3	
do	268	pt 3	
do	282	pt 4	
do	297	pt 1 2	
do	310	pt 4 5	80 00
Kent, Thos H	87	W 3 4 5	31 00
Larrington, Diana	102	E 4 5	27 00
Larkins, Owen	187	E 2 3	6 50
Leonard, Geo	64	W 4	
do	119	N W 5 6	21 50
Leonard Ishmael	64	M 5 6	9 50
Lilly, Isaac	91	S E 4	5 00
Lillington, Geo	239	E 4	18 10
Lore, Alex	239	N E 3	10 00
Love, John D	295	W 1 2 3 4 5 6	115 50
Lumsden, Mrs E A	177	E 2	
do	250	M 3 4 5 6	
do	261	E 2	183 80
Leonard, Robt	514	A 5	
do	515	A 4	3 20
McGuire, John	326	W 1 2	10 00
McGuire, Joseph	325	M 2 3	7 50
McLaurin, Jos	172	M 3 4 5	43 00
Martin, Sam	349	W 3	3 00
Mayer, Fred	152	M 1 2, bale	160 00
Meares, O P	183	M 1 2	
do	164	pt 4	149 00
Melton, Elizabeth	91	E 5 6	39 80
Merrick, Wm H	279	E 3 4	21 00
Merrick, Benj	296	M 1 2	8 00
Moore, Thos T	260	S W 5	6 00
Nash, Jas est of	239	N W 4	
Nixon, Susan	294	W 2 3	
Payne, Thos est of	281	W 1	
Phinney, Wm M	262	M 1 2 3 bale	6 50
Reed, Eliza	222	W 3	
do	265	M 1	19
Reed, Hezekiah	221	pt 3 4 5	46 00
Richardson, David	327	E 3 4	5 50
Ripley, Jno est	237	N W 2	11 00
Ripley, Sallie	38	M 4 5 6	5 00
Robbins, A S	92	pt M 1 2 3 4 5 6	
do	145	E 1 2 3 N E 4	103 00
Sampson, Isabella	66	A 2	
do	207	E 2	
do	250	M 4 5 bale	13
Simmons, Sam'l R	222	M 4	2 00
Simmons, Thos M	254	E 3	7 00
Stokely, Jas est of	162	A 6 bale	22 70
Sutton, Martha J	157	M 1 2 3	47 00
Walker, Virgil	93	M 1 2	
do	28	6	12 70
Walker, Rose	279	M 3	32 00
Watters, Marcus	326	M 2	6 00
Weill, Mrs B	204	W 5 bale	189 00
West, S M est of	180	W 1 2, bale	51 00
Williams, Jeffry	209	W 4	19 00
Williams, Susan & Josephine	45	M 2	
do	31	W 4 5	12 80
Willis, William	132	M 5 6	650
Wil & S S R R Co	——		101 00
Woodruff, J H Prest	57	pt 1 2 3 4	242 00
Wilson, Jas agt for J Levy	212	W M 1	10 00
Waddell, A M	140	E 4 5 bale	41 00

DELINQUENT LIST.

Burke, Mary	266	E 2 3	9 00
McLean, Dan or Henry	60	W M 6	7 00
Thomas, Martha	206	E 1	22 00

Feb 17, 19, 21 and 24, March 7 and 10.
feb 17-4t

THE WEEKLY POST

WILMINGTON, N, C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1875.

HISTORICAL.

Among the western mountains a beardless youth dwelt. Him the people, that laws he might make, to Raleigh sent. Down from the mountains came this beardless youth, and into the hands of the Philistines fell. His hair they cut, and strength no longer had he. That his manhood was destroyed he cried out. To the Philistines he himself surrendered. Then with Obadiah, Obadiah, of brief and inglorious career, afterwards dwelt he. Him Obadiah to his heart has taken. Obadiah on Monday was borne, on Tuesday was baptised, on Wednesday went abroad, on Thursday courted, on Friday was married, on Saturday died and on Sunday he was buried. In the same grave both were buried. To this beardless youth this epitaph is witten: "He died for want of brains."

We ask Col. Bennett the other day, who was the leader of the House of Representatives, his answer was that there was just one hundred and twenty. He thought every fellow was afraid that some one else was trying to lead, and they pulled crosswise. We are much of his opinion, they have done nothing accept draw their pay and try and disfranchise the negroes. Senator Standford says it is the hardest crowd he ever saw, and if they do not hurry and get away, it will be their last time at Raleigh. We agree with him that it is a hard crowd, but we think it matters but little now whom they leave at Raleigh, for in our opinion its their last trip, at the expense of the State to the City of Oaks, the people will send better men next year, Republicans, men who can be trusted with the rights of the citizens.

THE CITY BILL—DISFRANCHISEMENT OF NEGROES.

The kuklux papers of this city do not see how the city bill disfranchises negroes. If they were able to conceive anything that was fair and equitable, and were not prejudiced against Republican government, that is to say, the majority, regardless of property rulings, they could see where the bill disfranchises colored people.

We do not propose to show in this article where they have been disfranchised, but simply to show the intentions of these fellows. We all know full well their intentions, but it may be as well to show the public, by words out of their own mouths, their intentions.

The chief ku klux paper of the State, the Wilmington Journal, of February 2d, says of this bill: "The negroes of this city, who own but little property, have been banded together against the property owners and business interests, and by means of their numerical strength have levied and collected taxes from the whites, squandered it upon jobs and party favorites, to the detriment of the general prosperity. This will now cease, under the amended charter that class of our people who pay the taxes and conduct the business enterprises of Wilmington will levy the taxes and control their disbursements. This will be a gala day for our city." This shows conclusively that the intention was to defeat the negroes and to do that at least two-thirds had to be disfranchised. The Journal and the Star of this city have made na attempt to hide the real intention, since they have found out that the colored people do not intend to submit quietly and be disfranchised.

When the city charter was before the Legislature three of the gentlemen of that body are reported to have made remarks of this kind: "Whenever it shall become my pleasure to vote so as to take a city or town out of the hands of radical negroes, I shall do so. All I have got to be told is, will the bill do this, and if it will, and being reliably informed that it will, I shall certainly vote for it."

If this bill had been an act to disfranchise negroes it would not have been more effective in so doing than the bill they have passed and are now trying to enforce, But, thank the Lord, We still have a Judge in the United States to enforce the Constitution. If it was not for him and other Judges, they would soon show the negroes that they should not vote. It is well that we still have a Constitution and Judges to enforce it.

But then they did not intend to disfranchise the colored people. O, no, of course not. But let us see what Mr. Shelly says: "The New Berne Journal of Commerce," a Democratic paper informs us that Mr. Shelly said in explanation of his vote, that, "whenever he could, as Senator, under the form of law, give power and authority to his own race and color, to intelligence and virtue, he should feel it his duty to do so."

What a pity these fellows had not been more on the alert and tried, like their associates, to hide the real meaning of the so-called act, "under the forms of law." These fellows mean any way they can, to control, regardless of law.

Our vituous friend across the way is getting very indignant because he cannot succeed in stirring up a feeling in his party in favor of the city election. Every honest man among his own party can see that it is dishonest and unfair, and for that reason they are hard to force into the battle. We have never seen an election in this city yet, either for State, county or city officers, if the people became the least lukewarm but this ku klux sheet commenced its false statements for the purpose of creating some excitement. The Republicans have been so very moderate and conservative in all of their expressions and acts, knowing full well that sheet the Journal would mistate the least thing for the pupose of forcing his party friends up to the registrars office, and to create a feeling in his own favor. This fellow, who is as void of conscience as a prairie buffalo, comes forward with a cock and bull story about something said by Senator Mabson, of Edgecombe county. He says:

"We do not quote the incendiary language of this negro to warn our citizens of impending danger. Negroes in our midst, and their miscable, depraved and disgraced white associates, are doing enough to stir up strife between the races, but we want the people of this State and of the North to see who among us seek to sow the wind, may reap the whirlwind."

We know that a man who was chief of the ku klux of North Carolina, and who has ordered men shot and whiped, are capable of making any kind of a statement regardless of its truth. We publish this article for another purpose; we want the people of the North to know, and we intend they shall know, who it is that is trying to inforce an inconstitutional law in this State and who are prepaeid to inforce it by bloodshed. Their is not a respectable lawyer in this State who values his reputation as a conseler, above his duty to the ku klux party, who will say the city bill is constitutional in any particular. They prepaired it as they say, for the avowed purpose of getting controle of the City Government, and we ask our Northern friends to watch what they say. "*But we want the people of this State an of the North, to see who among us seek to sow the wind, may reap the whirlwind.*" This is a threat that if the Republicans of this city undertake to settle this matter before the courts, they "may reap the whirlwind." The fact is the Republicans intend to take this matter to the courts and see if there is a constitution in this State and of the United States, and if there is, have it enforced. They only demand their rights under the law, and if the courts deside that the bill is constitutional then they will as they have all ways done, abide by the law, they seek a peacible and a fair settlement of this matter. *and they propose to have that, and if there should be bloodshed the responsibility will be upon the heads of the Democrats and their bad advises.*

Now as to this ku klux allusion to bad white men in the Republican party. We admit that we have bad men in our party, but, thank the Lord, we have none as mean and bad as he is. A wolf in sheep's clothing, pretending to be a gentleman, but at the same time doing all he can to have the law violated.—There has been no man as violent as he, always in the front rank of the most radical of the ku klux party, and he is the man who is trying to disfranchise the colored people of this State, and particularly of the cities of Wilmington, New Berne and Raleigh.

The Republicans are warned not to allow this hot-headed, irrespensible ku klux sheet, across the way, to cause them to get into any trouble. We do not believe that it can influence votes enough to raise a row. The Republicans ask to have the matter settled by the courts, and we believe there is enough of the Democratic party in favor of a peaceable and quiet settlement to overrule the bad judgment of these mischievous disgraced white men and their party associates.

"They are coming, Father Abraham," cries the Philadelphia Press in allusion to the election of Allen T. Caperton to be United States Senator from West Virginia. Caperton, it will be remembered, was a Senator in the Congress of the Southern Confederacy. Where is Jeff Davis.

Senator Cantwell, from New Hanover, deserves the thanks of the honest and respectable citizens of New Berne for his earnest efforts to defeat the infamous gerrymandering bill.—*New Berne Times.*

Every day cheerfulness is one of the great virtues.

The Republican party like all human institutions is fallible, and its fallibility has been shown in the conduct of bad men who have unavoedably reached position which they never merited. This has been true of men in every political party that has existed in this country, from the colonial days down to the present, this has been true of all state and all church organizations from the formation of human society to the present. It has not been true of political partics from the colonial days to the present that the principles set forrh by them have been based on the eduring foundation of humanity, christianity;—truth. Objections may justly be raised, and rightly urged against the bad in all organizations, but when such characters are selected, and their acts paraded for the purpose of censure and obloquy upon an organization the principles of which are founded and reared upon right; manifest violence is done to the organization, violence that is wanting in justice, barren of equity

The republican party of this country came before the nation with a code of principles embracing all the elements of a broad, comprehensive humanity; breathing higher and purer christian sentiment, than had ever before characterized the platform of a political party; and giving promise of greater progress and a higher civilezation than had hitherto, been evinced by anything that had been eminated from any other party in our country.

The practice of the party has been in keeping with the code of principles professed by it.

It recognized the union of the states as a desideratum and consummation full with lashing benefits to the citizen and the world at large; and when disintegration was attempted, it reluctantly clothed loyaltay in the red, the white, the blue, and all the hibiliments of war and sent it forth in the person of its soldiery, and achieved the end in view, not without immense expendeture of treasure, and large loss of life. It had given protection to all, and firmly demanded that allegiance—which it successfully exacted. Incidental to this was the wiping out of the foul blot of human slavery, from her otherwise bright escutction, and the shining forth of the dazzling aurora of liberty upon 4,000,000 souls.

A humanity remarkable for its want of a parallel, forlade the treateating the conquered with any severity, other than an exaction of obedence to the laws.

This the conquired at least, impliedly promised to give; and how faithfully that promise has been keept is evinced, by murder open and concealed, ostracism of loyalty, and an expressed hate demoniac in its character, which has not been content to spend its force upon its loyalists in the South, but has reared its unblushing front in the very halls of Congress, using language fit alone for a brothel, shocking to the ears of common decency, and in open violation of the privileges of the House. Progress is shown plainly by the numberless monuments of education that have been reared from Maryland to Texas, from the Atlantic, and beyond the broad waters of the Mississippi.

With a heavy debt upon the nation, sturdily bearing up under it, it has decreased each year since the cessation of hostilities between the rival sections,—At Geneva we met in the international assemblage and settled amicably a difficulty that threatened to cause a war with great Britain, and brought to our coffers $15,000,000 penalty for the violation of netrality. To-day elected to and in the councils of the nation more than a hundred men in and to come in Congress whose hands are not clean of the nation's blood, and the country content.

With all these grand and glorious ends attained by standing upon and enforcing the principles of republicanism; and yet the south, so largely benefitted by these results, the democracy chagrined by this advancement of the principles of truth that have permeated and distinguishes republicanism, say in exultation that the party's mission is ended, and the party is about to expire. Woe to the people when they reject principles that have produced such golden harvests, not alone to the thirty seven States, but to the world. Venal, traitorous legislators may gerrymander the cities of the southern States for the ostensible and unconstitutional purpose of giving power to disloyal aristocrats, but for the real purpose of defeating the will and intent of the people, but their triumph will be the life of an ephemera.

The principles of republicanism, as set forth by that party, are in a slumber from which it will rise to vindicate the principles of rights, and justly punish the wrong doers.

No man ever imbibed the principles of this great political party and abjured his faith. To be a Republican is to accept liberty, equal and exact for all, as above and beyond all human legislation, not in strict conformity with equal civil liberty for all men.

The Foote was sunken too deep in the Glenn and the Glenn too low in the slum of the sentiment that pervaded our citizens in the unhappy days that peeceded the war; sunken too low in that base barbarous sentiment that recognized property in man; sunken too low in that fancied right of the State an integral part being equal to or superior to the great union of the States; sunken too low in mental degradation, not to recognize the truth generally accepted by great minds the world over, in this country, that mind not matter is the standard that gives dignity and consideration to man such as can be attained by none other thing. These Anglo Saxons whose manhood is to be affected by the passage of an act amendatory of the United States Constitution, which if made a law, will to all intents and purposes, be the act of the United States, will be under the unhappy necessity if the civil right bill passes of leaving not only their loved North Carolina, but the United States, or their manhood is likely to be metamorphosed into negrohoud.

Too much has been said by us of these men, whose insignificance is ouly equalled by their mendacity in laying claim to membership with a party the principles of which could never have entered too such small mental orifices as the brains of Glenn and Foote.

Happy for the principles of our party if all over the land, with one and the same impulse these pretenders sever their connection with our organization, and when in '76 the people's attentions are drawn to our principles as set forth by the greater leaders, Sumner, Lincoln, Stevens, Winter Davis and Phillips, and as they are to be seen emblazoned on the banners of the nation, then with these merceneries and traitors known and entirely separated from us, we will go forth with an assurance of victory in North Carolina, and the Union. Because, though few in numbers, with such weapons, our principles, and the victories obtained by a prudent conformity to them, we will do a work as brilliant and effective in piercing to the centre of the democratic ranks as was done by that faithful set of warriors in the elder days of Grecian civilization at Thermopylea.

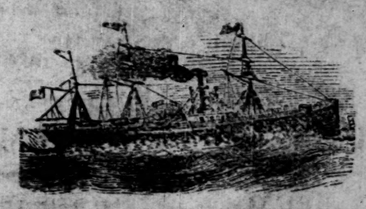
Let us Have no False Pretens s,

That donkey in the lion's skin who was betrayed by his bray, has been used in a metaphorical way almost too often to remain a novelty; and yet what other picture will so aptly represent the present cditor of the New York Tribune, strutting about in the old white hat and coat of Mr. Greeley, and claiming them as his own, and himself as the great apostle of freedom? "The Tribune has much interest in this Republican party," says Mr. Beid. "It was through these columns that aggressions of the slave power were first resisted, and the breath of life breathed into the republican party." This is something like Arnold preaching fealty to his country, after betraying it, or as if Judas were calling upon the Apostles to follow him in an honest support of Christianity, while he jingled the silver which he had received for betraying its head and exemplar. The Evil One himself might tell of grand deeds performed while he was an angel in Heaven; but we do not remember that even he had the effrontery to ask for followers to bring the univers back to its original perfection and symmetry. The New York Tribune actually has the hardihood to ask for support on the ground of being a Republican paper! It tells of what the Tribune has done for human rights, as if types were rational things and presses were subjects of reward and punishment. It talks of its love for the Republican party—not the party as now constituted. Oh, no; you never see one of these fellows who is not far too exalted to approve anything done now by a party! He always speaks of what it has done; of what it did away back when he was then, as now, too far advanced, too progressive, to help it along; though he is not at all too modest to accept as his own the benefits and the applause which greet its former deeds.

And this New York Tribune of to-day, at war with every principle held and advocated by his founder; the ardent friend of Seymour, Tilden, and the Democratic mob; the merciless foe of such men as Conkling, Tremain, and honest lion-hearted old John A. Dix; the organ of the Kukiux and the White Leagues; the bitter unrelenting prosecutor and reviler of colored men and their friends, comes before the public with claims as a Republican newspaper! There is not so servile and willing a tool of Southern criminals, outside of New Orleans, as that newspaper. It makes such haste to defend Southern bandits and revile every Republican who stands by his colors, as to excite a smile of derision even on the faces of those it serves. When it takes its stand where it properly belongs, with the New Orleans Bulletin, Shreveport Times, Atlanta News, and others which it imitates, and with whom it labors in loving harmony, we shall make none but the general objection which we raise to the course of all these organs of the White League; but when it comes up and insults the intelligence of a people by pretending to be a Republican newspaper, we interpose our protest. The Tribune is the newspaper Faust of America.—*Inter-Ocean.*

WILMINGTON N. C., LINES.

SEMI-WEEKLY



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nov 2-tf

THE SUN.

WEEKLY AND DAILY FOR 1875.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully, and fearlessly,

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear from knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported in its columns.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty six columns. As this barely pays the expensis of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not neccessary to get up a club in order to have the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get a paper, post-paid, for a year.

We have no traveling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1 20 a year, postage prepaid. No discounts from this rate,

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription, postage prepaid 55 cents a month, or $6 50 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent. Address, "THE SUN" New York City. jan 22-6t

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WACCAMAW & CAPE FEAR FRESH-BEATEN RICE,

HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS,
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English and Scotch Ales.
COFFEES of all kinds at reduced
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WITH HUNDREDS OF OTHER ARTICLES OF

Groceries at Wholsale,

CASH or close buying customers can be suited always, with Good Goods at Lowest Market Prices.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

jan 8-1y

FIRST AND FINAL POSTPONEMENT OF THE GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

To have been given in the City of Greensboro, N. C., on December 31, 1874, for the purpose of erecting an ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE, has been postponed until

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17TH, 1875,

At which time the CONCERT will certainly be given and the DRAWING GUARANTEED.

A partial drawing could have been made at the time appointed, but numerous letters, from Agents and ticket-holders, urged the Manager to make a short postponement in order to secure a full drawing.

The Grand Gift is the New and Well-furnished
Benbow House—worth $60,000.

Grand Cash Gift,	$10,000.00
Real Estate Gifts,	81,000.00
Cash Gifts,	82,500.00
Grand Total,	$161,000.00

REFERENCES.—We refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen of our City, and would be glad if the credulous would write to any of them:

R. P. Dick, Judge U. S. District Court, Western District of N. C.
Thos. Settle, Judge Supreme Court.
T. B. Keo h, Register in Bankruptcy.
Ro. M. Doug as, U. S. Marshal.
W. S. Ball, Editor New North State.
Duffy & Albright, Eds. Patriot.
Chas. E. Sh ber, of firm of Wilson & Shober, Bankers.
Julius A. Gray, Cashier of the Bank of Greensboro.
R. M. Stafford, Sheriff of Guilford.
S. D. White, Post Master.
Odell, Ragan & Co., Merchants.
J. W. Scott,

Price of Tickets $2 50—Number of Tickets issued only 100,000.

HOW TO REMIT.—Money should be sent by Registered Letter, Post Office Order, or Express, with name, Post Office, County and State, of the purchaser, written plainly.

For further particulars apply to the manager, Box 8, Greensboro, N. C.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, Manager,

Agents Wanted.

M. P. TAYLOR, Agent Wilmington, N. C.
feb 12—1m.

GREAT SALE OF REAL ESTATE, TOWN OF LILLINGTON

ESTATE OF DR. JOHN R. LARKINS, DECEASED.

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell, at public auction, about one-sixth (1-6) part of the

TOWN OF LILLINGTON,

AND THE VALUABLE

TIMBER AND FARM LANDS

adjoining. Sale will take place at noon, on

MONDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF MARCH, 1875,

in the town of Lillington,

TERMS—Ten per cent. cash, balance in three equal installments of six, nine and twelve months, with interest from date.

For further particulars see posted notices.

GEO. D. FLACK,
jan 22-6t Adm'r and Commissioner.

THE WEEKLY POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1875.

GENERAL BUTLER.

The following from "Gath" the well known Washington correspondent is an indication of the justice and complete vindication, which will ultimately be accorded to nearly the very ablest of Americans, and to a career as remarkable as has occured in our history, a career fillwed with the most daring acts, the most unexpected discomfitures, and also the most magnificent triumphs. Like some of the great sea monsters it is a pastime to disport himself among the angry elements, and now, repudiated by his constituency, defeated when he ought to have been elected, in the expiring hours of his official life, he revives by his trumpet utterances those glorious days when he thrilled the American people and aroused them against the rebellion, by telegraphing to Gov. John A. Andrews of Massachusetts: "Send on the Boston flying artillery. I want to mow my way through Baltimore—damn 'em." "Gath," be it known is a Democrat:

"With all his unpopularity, General Butler is a fortunate man. We cannot anticipate the verdict of history by piling it upon our antagonists in advance, as if our prejudices were the spirit of that verdict. Butler is fortunate in his opportunity. At the Baltimore convention of 1860, he rebuked the rampant spirit which advocated the reopening of the slave trade.

"I will not set in a body where a man even advocates piracy," he cried boldly. At the outbreak of the war, whether by a trick or sagacity, he o'erleaped the Annapolis route to the Capitol and made the plug-uglies of Baltimore keep the peace.

At Fortress Monroe, he indicated the great strategic position of the war, the Peninsula route, the open James river and the naval rendezvous. By hanging one man in New Orleans he anticipated a hundred riots. By his advocacy of colored troops he saved the North from depletion and compelled the recognition of the slave as both a contraband and a belligerent. Whatever he may have been in the way of rapacity and retaliation to the white people, he has consistently supported the negro through the whole problem of reconstruction, and there is four millions of gratitude in that. Ever since he has been in Congress he has been a master spirit, and if he had let riches alone, would have been happier than he is today. His triumph with this bill crowns his Congressional career, and the ruffianly little speech of McLean, of Texas, and Brown, of Kentucky; are mere noseguys to attest his triumph. Take him all in all, Butler is the ablest man in general life I have ever seen.

If he had the moral sense and the inner pride of Henry Winter Davis, he would have ranked among the very greatest Americans. Compared to Boutwell, Dawes, Hoar, Hooper, Henry Washburn, the usual run of Massachusetts politicians, he is worth them all. As a party man to lead on by irresistible logic from position to position, he is the only bold representative since Thad Stevens. No man in our time has been killed by so many arrows; and yet I wonder if each of them when extracted will not appear to have been shot by a sparrow.

His combined stealings cannot have amounted to very much—not more than his usual energy would have earned, applied to private pursuits. Backpay laid him out, but the back pay was voted for by men of the general purity of Lyman Trumbull, E. H. Roberts, and George F. Hoar. Abstractly, he was right in the matter of fines and moities in the Custom House; for it is now generally known that the merchants are plundering indiscriminately, and consequently a revenue deficit stares us in the face.

Butler is, however, worn out. He said last Thursday.

"I am so tired that I hardly care to pull on my breeches in the morning and take them off at night. If that man Brown had come back at me with any spirit I should have fought him and tried to kill him."

When Brown says that Butler is a coward put to his trumps, Brown lies, and Brown knows it. It is necessary for the honor of Butler's departure from Congress that a few Browns should slung at him as the Chartist boys in London used to sling dead cats at Apsley House to express their hate and fear of the Duke of Wellington.

As devotion and admiration for the "Stars and Stripes" are getting to be somewhat at a discount, some anxiety has been expressed to know who first hoisted the flag. Congress resolved on June 14, 1777, "that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes alternated red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." On September 3, the resolution was officially promulgated, and it is supposed that the flag was unfurled first by John Paul Jones, on the Ranger, to the command of which he was appointed on the same day that the resolution regarding the flag was passed.—*Washington Chronicle.*

If the Democratic party is successful in another election we shall see a resolution of thanks to the first man who pulled the old flag down, and a medal presented to him by Congress. It is so now, in this country, that if ladies walking along the street see a United States flag hanging across the sidewalk they will cross over to the other side, through the mud, rather than walk under it. We have seen this done in this city.

Hon. A. M. Waddell.

Editor Wilmington Post:

I have read a letter written by Hon. A. M. Waddell, addressed to the National Republican, a newspaper of Washington City, headed "House of Representatives, February 10th, 1875," which countains misstatements which should be corrected and questions which should be answered. Col. Waddell, after alluding to an article that had appeared in the Republican in regard to the infamous gerrymandering of this city by the democrats, in which he seems to think that the object of the Republican was to prevent an appropriation for the Cape Fear river and harbor by Congress, re-hashes to his Washington readers and to the world the misstatements that have been so unblushingly held up before the people of Wilmington as the reason for the passage of the abomination known as the city charter bill, which has been so successfully contradicted through the columns of the POST. That the Journal should refuse to correct the misstatements it made in its editorial of February 7th, is not to be wondered at, seeing that the whole scheme to subvert the present government was founded in fraud and intended to deceive the citizens of this community, but why such a man as Col. Waddell should condescend to help do the dirty work of the democrats of this city, and deliberately make statements which he must have known to be incorrect regarding the real estate of the respective wards of the city, is indeed more than strange. Col. Waddell tells the Republican that it is "all wrong as to the facts;" that the "city of Wilmington has been divided into three wards, each of which embraces real estate of about the same value," that "the object is to put the control of the city into the hands of the tax payers and property holders, and to stop the extravagance and recklessness which characterizes the present city government by an ignorant, irresponsible and non tax paying part of the community;" that "nobody is disfranchised," and that "every citizen will be represented according to his interest in the city." Mr. Waddell then virtuously asks, "is not that just and right? and further asks the Republican if it would favor placing in the hands of the colored people who do not own property, the absolute control of the city finances, with power to contract debts and impose burdens upon the intelligent and responsible portion of the community? Mr. Waddell then informs his readers that "the act complained of simply prevents that state of things, while giving every citizen equal rights and equal powers in the municipal government, according to his interest therein."

Honest men stand aghast at the brazen effrontery of this letter. Does he suppose that the republicans in the Congress of the United States, and out of it are idiots? Does not Mr. Waddell *know* that his statement in regard to the relative valuation of the real estate in the so so-called three wards of this city are shamefully at variance with what they should be? Does he not *know* that the valuation of the real estate in the third ward exceeds by many thousand dollars the valuation of both the first and second wards combined? If he knows these facts, why should he so publicly make such erroneous statements? and if he does not know the facts, why does he have the presumption to thus publicly and from his official position write about that which he knows nothing, and haccuse the Republican and its Wilmington correspondent of being "all wrong?" Mr. Waddell could have had free and full access to the official record of the city and the have procured *reliable* information on the subject of which he wrote—why did he not do so and have told the *truth* about the matter if he must needs speak at all? The extravagance and recklessness which Mr Waddell thinks characterizes the government as administered by an ignorant, irresponsible and non taxpaying part of the community, and which he wants to have stopped by putting the control of the city into the hands of the Democrats, is all the product of the distorted imagination of himself and his co-conspirators, and (like the Journal) in an insane haste to prejudice the minds of the public against any and everything that is not democratic, has been falsified by his own party friends, who, as members and ex-members of the Board of Aldermen, publish a card over their own signatures, stating that "the city debt has not increased one dollar during the past three years;" that the funded debt stands now precisely at the same amount as it did in 1872," and that "the floating debt of the city had been in the meantime decreased one half!!"

And admitting for the sake of the argument that the colored members of the Board of Aldermen are from "the ignorant, irresponsible and non tax paying part of the community," did not the Legislature *know* this fact at the time it passed an act last winter, extending the time of the present incumbents until next August? And does not Mr. Waddell *know* that of the present board of ten Aldermen only *four* of them are colored men? Does he not know that there is are of his own party *four* Aldermen, and that there are two white Republican Aldermen on the board, and that they are men of financial and business capacity eaqual to the best of the Democratic representatives, and that they are quite as fully the exponents and representatives of the real estate interests of this city as either of the Democratic Aldermen? And does not Mr. Waddell know that all this clap trap that he has written possesses as little merit for truth as did the Journal's editorial?

Mr. Waddell says that "nobody is disfranchised" and that "every citizen will be represented according to his interest in the city," ah! indeed? And so this valiant representative in the Congress of the United States thinks it no disfranchisement to say that five hundred men, because they happen to be *rich*, shall have the absolute control of this city, while three thousand *poor* men have nothing to say on the subject. Surprising! How different Mr. Representative Waddell on the 10th day of February 1875, flushed with the riches of his back salary grab, from the Mr. Candidate Waddell during the summer of 1874. *Now* Mr. Waddell is a rich Congressman and dont care a fig for the rights of the poor and humble men whom he begged so piteously last summor to vote for him. *Then* it was that Mr Waddell thought that a poor man was the equal of the best and highest in the land. "Oh yes, walk up fellow citizens and vote and work for the poor man's friend" was the whining cry that could be heard from Mr. Candidate from every stump in this congressional district; *now* Mr. Member thinks it is no disfrachisement of poor men to pass a law whereby every citizen will be "represented according to his interest;" in other words this city was built only for the use and occupation of rich men, and poor men may go elsewhere if they desire to live where they can be heard.

Col. Waddell was elected to represent this district in the Congress of the United States: It is his duty to look after the intrests of his constituents, and labor for the advancement of their welfare. This infamous city charter bill that the Democrats are seeking to thrust on the unwilling people of Wilmington has awakened the attention of the thoughtful throughout the whole land. They see in it a long and a dangerous stride of the Democratic party to carry out the threats that have become so frequent of late, to disfranchise the colored people. It is but too evident that it is their intention to follow this policy whereever and whenever they have the opportunity to do so, and they think that their little game is not easily discovered or they have become so emboldened that they are careless. That staunch and true grit paper, the Washington Republican gave the alarm;—it called attention to the fact of the rascality preposed to be perpetrated on this city, and the corresponding fact that certain persons from Wilmington were in Washington at that time, striving to obtain from Congress an appropriation for the Cape Fear river and bar. The thing did not seem to mix well; certain congressmen wanted to know *why* it was that the Republicans of the city of Wilmington were to be disfranchised by the Democrats, and at the same time Democrats from Wilmington were striving to obtain money from a Republican Congress which when expended would so directly go to the pecuniary benefit of Wilmington Democrats. Mr. Waddell saw the awkwardness of the situation and set about apologizing for it—with what success and truthfulness may be seen. It is to be sincerely hoped that Congress will not decline making the appropriation, but should it fail to do so, Mr. Waddell and his Democratic co-conspirators in the Legislature and in Wilmington will have no one but themselves to thank. "Whom the Gods destroy they first make mad."

J. J. CASSIDEY

The Tilton-Beecher jury are beginning to exhibit the effects of a fortnight's steady labor in listening to the legal contests and dreary details of the case. One juryman fainted away, and the others exhibited such signs of weariness that the court had to adjourn.—How they will be able to endure the coming summer it is difficult to imagine.

Mr. Spencer, of Modus, Conn., cast a despairing look upon his twenty-first child the other day. No wonder they call a repeating rifle a Spencer.

A Boston man has died and left two hundred dollars to a Universalist church. It would do an old fashionad Methodist preacher good to tell a revival congregation just what hat become of this man.

What is slosh? It's snow matter.

The Business Men of New Orleans.

One of the members of the New Orleans Congressional Investigating Committee is reported as having said that he was waited upon by the best business men of that city, who advised him, if possible, to arrange some settlement of the existing difference. He said: "Gentlemen, why don't you take part in these street meetings and lend the moral influence of your presence to adjust matters?" To which they replied that such a course would not only involve the ruin of their business, but might endanger their lives.

We have known for some time of the undercurrent of sentiment which existed there in opposition to the rule-or-ruin policy of the worthless vagabonds who head the White League. For some time after the 4th of September *emeute* business men were taxed outrageously to support the revolutionists, and we presume the tax is still levied. The members of one firm exhibited a paper to our reporter containing assessment of $500, and stated that such levies were not uncommon. "But why not call a meeting of business men to denounce such an outrage?" said the reporter. "Because we dare net do it," said they. "Such a ceurse not only involves personal danger, but unless entirely successful would result in absolute financial ruin The power is in the hands of these worse than Algerine pirates. It is easier to pay than to resist." But, it may be asked, why do not these men come forward and testify to the facts, and claim the protection of the Federal authorities. The case of Mr. Oglesby, the President of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, is a sufficient answer. He was summoned and answered truly. He did not excuse or defend Kellogg as a man; he simply told of his official acts as Governor. But from that moment the witness was a marked man. He was compelled to resign the Presidency of the Chamber of Commerce, as well as his official place in his bank and became ostracised and shunned as if he were a leper. Let a White League organ tell the sequel. Says the St. Louis Times:

A resident and business man for half a century, he awoke to the discovery that he was without a single acquaintance among reputable business men, and his bank, that had become famous as a custodian of commercial wealth, found itself in a single day without a single depositor. Mr. Oglesby was as completely alone as if he had lived in a desert. Isolated and ignored by the friends he had known for fifty years, the terrible rebuke struck home as none other could, and he resigned his commercial honors for a friendless retirement. To a nature like Mr. Oglesby's, such a maifestation of public disapproval was crushing in its effect. He now lies at the point of death.

No matter how his business acquaintances may have sympathized with him, they did not utter a word, for the eye of the White League was on them. No matter how anxious they were to retain their deposits in his bank they knew that a refusal to withdraw such funds would mark them also for the vengeance of the thugs and assassins who rule Louisiana. This is the state of society which the Democratic party would extend and perpetuate. Yet we are told there is no intimidation at New Orleans!—*Inter-Ocean.*

He Didn't Get a Place.

A Washington correspondent says that the Congressman's bane is the young man who "wants a position." Hunting Governmental situations for needy women and indolent middle-aged heads of families is a dreary task enough. But it has its bright sides in the fact that it furnishes bread and butter to those who might otherwise be sore pressed for even the bread alone. For the insane young man, however, whose only ambition is a routine job, where the word is moderate and anxiety a minimum, the Congressman or Cabinet official cherishes but scanty regard. The desired situation may, indeed, be looked up. Home influence has its weight with these authorities in Washington, and when a shallow youth comes here with his valise crammed with indorsements from local dignitaries elsewhere, the person to whom he is consigned generally gets him "a place." But it is the ruin of the youth. I wish I could exhibit the average Department male, the one who has settled down to the listless round of a Government nobody, to the young men of other localities who aspire to similar enervation. He is a business dummy and a social corpse. By the time he has dawdled through a dozen years as a Department serviter he is devoid of manliness and as incapable of acting and thinking for himself as a saw-dust-stuffed doll.

Let me show how men of brains and energy view this business. Several years ago a slab sided, awkward printer boy from Maine found his way to Washington in search of an easy place. Tom Ewing was then Secretary of the Interior. He was also an uncle of our gawky place hunter. To him the youngster naturally applied for assistance in getting the desired situation. This was the encouraging answer he received

"I will not get you a place in any of the departments. Moreover, if you find a place and go to work, I will use all my influence to have you dismissed. I want you to go out of Washington. I am not going to have you made into a limp and helpless nonentity, if I can help it. Go anywhere else—go to the devil, if you like—you shan't stay in Washington."

The inspirited counsel drove the printer youth back to Maine again. Had Ewing found the desired place he would to day, be tying tape around bundled documents, or sticking official stamps on somebody else's letters, in one of the departments, an inert human routine machine. But the uncle's sensible brusqueness was the nephew's salvation. The name of the discouraged young applicant was James G. Blaine, present Speaker of the House of Represeniatives.

The Post

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SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, December, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THE 15TH INST., Trains will run over this Railway as follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at.....7.15 A. M
Arrive in Charlotte.....7.00 P. M
Leave Charlotte.....7.00 A. M
Arrive in Wilmington.....6.45 P. M

Night Trains—(Fast Freight and Passenger)—in future notice.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at .....6.00 A. M
Arrive at Laurinburg at.....5.40 P. M
Leave Laurinburg at.....6.00 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte at.....6.30 P. M
Leave Charlotte at.....5.30 A. M
Arrive at Laurinburg at.....6.00 P. M
Leave Laurinburg at .....6.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington at.....6.00 P. M

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers. River Boats to Fayetteville.

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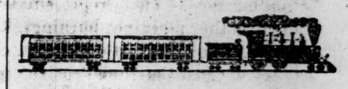
S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
dec 12 tf

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 23, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Nov. 24th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, at....7:35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at.....11:50 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at.....2.00 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at.....3:50 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at.....9:50 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at.....11:35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at.....1:37 P. M
Arrive at Union Depot at.....5:50 P. M

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at.....7:15 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at.....2:11 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at.....5:19 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at .....7:30 A. M
Leave Weldon daily, at.....6:30 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at.....9:36 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at.....12:39 A. M
Arrive at Union Depot at.....6:30 A. M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

☞ Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train:

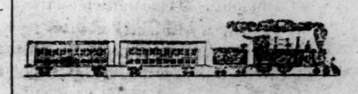
Freight trains will leave Wilmington triweekly at 5.45 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P.M

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Sept. 1-tf General Sup't.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 24, 1874.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Tuesday, 24th instant, the following schedule will be run:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington.....6.10 P. M
Leave Florence.....11.40 P. M
Arrive at Columbia.....4.00 A. M
Arrive at Augusta.....8.45 A. M
Leave Augusta.....4.15 P. M
Leave Columbia.....8.15 P. M
Leave Florence.....12.50 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington.....7.10 A. M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take through train leaving Wilmington at 6.10.

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAIN daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington.....6.45 A. M
Leave Florence.....12.30 P. M
Arrive at Columbia .....5.10 P. M
Leave Columbia.....8.30 A. M
Leave Florence.....1.10 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington.....6.45 P. M

Through connections at Florence with trains for Charleston.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta;

JAMES ANDERSON,
nov 24-tf Gen. Superintendent.

THE WEEKLY POST

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1875.

THE ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH

The southern Representatives in Congress have addressed their political followers in that section, imploring them not to break out. Their predecessors established a precedent for this issuing of political orders from Washington. Some of the States "shot madly from their spheres," in obedience to telegrams sent from the National Capitol building in 1861 by "peace" Senators and Representatives. Oh! if ever there were gentle shepherds "who watched their flocks by night," the cotton States Senators and Representatives of that period were of that class. Their gentle lutes were heard accompanying sweetest songs of

"Peace tinkling with the shepheres' bells,
And singing with the reapers."

If there was one thing more than another that caused aching in their tender breasts it was the thought that by any possibility "fraternal blood should be shed." They were nothing if not fraternal. Although this loving disposition of theirs was soon changed into frantic hate, which illumined the skies with lurid flames of war for years and although ever since this was over, sullen discontent, ripening into direst disorders, and sometimes into open rebellion against law, has prevailed, we are gladdened at least by the appearance of the siver lining in the cloud. Fraternity has broken out again. We are beloved. The ke-yarpet baggers are beloved. The niggers are beloved. The scalawags are beloved. Let us all rejoice. "Vive L'Amour." The generous Bourbons have given out the word. The ku klux klans, the white leagues, the pale faces and other lamb like white organizations in the South, by whatever name they may be known, have been instructed to resume the fraternal business. Their representatives find that the midnight burnings, killings, are firing the northern heart, cold as they deemed that unobtrusive organ to be, and a final effort has been made to quiet young men who cannot be restrained. The workers of "illegal homicides," the "indiscreet," "misguided" men who go about the country at night like avenging fiends, doing inoffensive people to death, and compelling women to flee to the woods with their little children, have been informed as tenderly and paternally as possible that party exigency calls upon them for sacrifices. They must suspend their work lest the wicked Radicals should make political capital by further ungenerous allusions to it. These are sad times when a constitutional ku klux democrat cannot even "whoop a nigger," who was but recently a slave, without endangering democratic success. We hope the advice will be heed. It is really necessary that the young men aforesaid

"——instead of mounting barbed steeds,
To fight the souls of fearful adversaries,
——caper nimbly in my lady's chamber
To the lascivious pleasing of a lute."

until some of the new-fledged Conservatives shall get a little more reconciled to the harsher methods by which alone civil liberty is made possible for the Southern Democracy. Let there be quiet for a time. The chivalry chiefs at Washington can see more clearly than their brothers at home, that "the lion's skin is too short," and they must "eke it out with the fox's." The situation is truly embarrassing. It is necessary to keep up appearance of good will, and yet care must be taken that the fires of hate be not quenched or diminished. The "impulsive young men" will find it hard to obey, and the mild-mannered gentlemen in Washington will be puzzled when asked Shylock's conundrum: "Hates any man the thing he would not kill?" We shall perhaps see a compromise between the two horns of this new dilemma. The work will be less demonstrative. Art will come to the assistance of nature. The "outrage mills" will be furnished with "noiseless attachments," so that the Northern ear shall not be vexed. The thirty or forty volumes of sworn testimony taken in the South during the last seven years, showing the existence of a large organized political party there, pursuing assassination as a policy, are beginning to attract some little attention. More of such literature might work mischief. The "indiscretions" must not go on simultaneously with the fraternal business.

The delicacy of tone and phrase adopted in this address to the people of the South has never been excelled. The plea for "dignified moderation" in repelling insults; the exhortation to let the negro "vote as he pleases at all elections;" to continue to deal with him honestly and fairly;" and to "continue cordially to invite to our midst those of any political party who seek to find homes upon our soil," etc., are all beatiful in their way. Of course, "those of any political party" other than the Democratic party are ke-yarped-baggers—otherwhere, in the same address, denominated as "bad men with the assurance of Federal support." The invitation for more of them to come calls to mind the pretty ditty we learned in childhood:

"Will you walk into my parlor,
Said the spider to the fly."

With solemnity the addressers assure their people that "homicides" and "street disturbances" are "construed" by the heartless Radicals here into "evidence of a spirit of lawlessness and violence," &c. Sadly they admonish their followers that efforts are being made to pass laws through Congress to "irritate" them to "provoke them to violent outbreaks," and all for the purpose of checking them afterwards. It is feared by some that this is put forth as an explanation in advance in case the lambs shall "outbreak" unawares. "Continued forbearance" is finally invoked, and the impulsive ku klux is admonished to be good if he possibly can. Josh Billings says a mule has been known to affect unnatural docility for three weeks, so as to inspire a man with confidence enough to trust himself within kicking distance. That this "address" is written with a similar view seems probable from the rancorous hatred manifested in its allusions to political opponents.

The pretence that the southern ku klux mule is to be aggravated into kicking in order to justify the application of a black snake whip to his already much scared back is worthy of the wolf that accused the lamb of muddying the waters above him while quietly drinking from the stream. Upon the whole, this is our opinion; the address to the people of the South would, under ordinary circumstances, stir up a civil war, for it states grievances enough to justify revolution. But this, we think, is more than balanced by the assurance that outbreaks help the Radicals. This was not always so. The world surely moves when the blood of "ke-yarpet baggers" and "niggers" has to be staunched through fear that its uninterrupted flow will lessen the number of doughface recruits to the democratic party. The luxuries of slaughtering innocents and of carrying elections must hereafter be enjoyed separately.

Glenn Resolutions and Speech of Dr. Wheeler, of Forsyth, on 18th of February, in the Legislature of North Carolina.

We publish below the resolutions offered by Glenn, of Yadkin county, (a weak kneed Republican who sold out to the Democratic party,) in the House of Representatives, on the 18th instant. Mr. Wheeler's speech, we are glad to say, is a very able one, and shows Mr. Glenn and his resolutions up in their true light. Mr. Wheeler is one of the ablest members of the present House of Representatives, and a gentleman that the Democrats and ku klux of that body fear. We will publish other speeches on these resolutions next week:

GLENN RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The Republican party of the House of Representatives of the United States, disregarding the principles upon which our liberties were achieved, and overriding the social rights of the Anglo-Saxon race, has enacted a law whereby the two races in this country are compelled to associate on terms of perfect equality; and whereas we believe that the result of this legislation will be thoroughly and completely break down and demoralize the manhood of North Carolina; and whereas, it is a duty which every man, irrespective of his color or his connection in life, owes his country, his race and his family, to condemn this reckless effort of the Republican party to perpetuate its power by the utter destruction of the whole of the South: therefore,

Resolved, That we, the General Assembly of North Carolina, do appeal to every man within the borders of our State to protest against this unjust and ungenerous treatment of our people, and especially do we beseech our brothers of the white race, who have heretofore adhered to the Republican party, to sever their connection with the same for the reason that in this hour of extreme peril to our manhood all mere questions of party should be forever sunk in the great issue for the protection of our morals, our social rights and our race.

Mr. Wheeler, of Forsyth, said,

Mr. Speaker: As the democratic press of the State has attempted to place me in a false attitude, in reference to the resolutions introduced by the representative from Yadkin, I feel impelled by a sense of duty to the constituency I represent, and myself as well to submit some remarks upon the subject matter now under consideration. In my opinion, sir, these resolutions ought not, and would not have been introduced by a representative that properly appreciated the condition of the people of North Carolina. This is not the forum for such discussion; this is not the theater for such action. The people of this great commonwealth, irrespective of political affiliations, demand of their representatives the most rigid economy, retrenchment and reform.—These are grave and momentous questions which imperatively demand the consideration of this General Assembly—the adjustment of the State debt; the preservation of the State's interest in railroads and canals; the enactment of judicious laws for the establishment and maintenance of her common schools; the rehabiliment of her University; appropriations for the penitentiary, and her noble charities, are appealing to you for that fostering care and protection they so richly merit.—Then there is the completion of that grand consolidation scheme which the people of Western North Carolina have so long and so anxiously anticipated, as the only means of developing the immeasurable wealth of their section, and placing them in direct communication with the commercial world—that, too, seems to have been forgotten. I feel confident I express the sentament of all republicans upon this floor, when I say any measures looking to the consummation of that magnificent project will receive their united support. The republican party is committed to the support of this great scheme.

These are questions of no considerable importance. Yes sir, we are here consuming time and expending thousands of dollars, in discussing empty resolutions, the adoption or rejection of which, will be perfectly immaterial.—Consider, if you please, the Senate of North Carolina, adjourning to hear these resolutions discussed! Would to God the honest yeomanry could witness the recreancy of their public servants.

I submit, sir, there is not an intelligent gentleman upon this floor, that believes the adoption of these resolutions would in the remotest degree, influence a single Senator in the Congress of the United States. Have we not time and again appealed to Congress not to pass the civil rights bill? Have not a majority of the Representatives in Congress from North Carolina voted against that bill? Have not our Senators, in the name of the people of this commonwealth, protested against it? And is it not well known that the Republican party of this State is opposed to it? And the only evidence that can be adduced in support of the declaration that it is desired by any considerable portion of the people of this State, is the vote that Mr. Greeley received for the most exalted position within the gift of the American people. He is the only candidate, committed to civil rights, that was ever generally supported in North Carolina. I trust, Mr. Speaker, it is well known I am opposed to that measure; and I represent a constituency also opposed to it. But thank God, they are too intelligent, too just, and too generous to hold me responsible for the passage of an act by the Congress of the United States, over which I have no control. My opposition does not arise from an apprehension that its operations would be so disastrous, and its effects so pernicious to the future happiness and prosperity of my own race. I entertain no such fears. But, sir, I do believe if the civil rights bill that passed the Senate, before the August election, had become a law, it would have been prejudicial to the best interests of the colored race. The reciprocal good feeling that now exists between the two races would have been destroyed, and the peace and quiet of the State disturbed.

I do not now, and never did, believe that the colored race desired the enactment of a law, compelling mixed schools, mixed churches and mixed cemeteries. I ask the colored Representatives upon this floor, if there is to be found a colored individual in the counties they represent, that desires the enactment of a law by Congress, or the State Legislature, designing to force social equality. Would you not rather have a law passed that would protect you in your distinctive seperation from the white race?

Mr. Speaker, notwithstanding I am in opposition to the civil rights bill, I cannot support the resolutions now under consideration. There is not to be found, in those resolutions, the slightest reference to the civil rights bill.—Had it not been for the speech made from the gentleman from Yadkin, upon their introduction, I confess I would have been at a loss to conjecture to what act he referred. I will read from the resolutions:

"Whereas, the Republican party of the House of Representatives of the United States, disregarding the principles upon which our liberties were achieved, and overriding the social rights of the Anglo-Saxon race, has enacted a law, whereby the two races in this country are compelled to associate upon terms of perfect equality."

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully submit that such a proposition has never been presented in the House of Representatives. Such a monstrous proposition was never conceived of, I venture to assert, by an individual member of any legislative body that has ever assembled in this country. The House of Representatives enacting a law, whereby the two races are compelled to associate upon terms of perfect equality—what an absurd and monstrous declaration! And no one can better appreciate the monstrosity of such an assertion, that my friend from Yadkin. He, a lawyer, declaring the House of Representatives has enacted a law! Why, sir, is it not known to every man that possesses the most ordinary intelligence, that the concurrent action of the House of Representatives, and the Senate, is essential to the enactment of a law?

I must be permitted to express my utter surprise at the introduction of such resolutions by the gentleman from Yadkin, and I am much more astonished that he should have consented to the publication and dissemination of resolutions conveying such an idea. It is a direct reflection upon his intelligence, and I apprehend that those who do not know my friend as well as I do, will not only question his intelligence, but will believe there was method in his perversion.

With the kind forbearance of the House I will notice another extract from this extraordinary pronunciamento:

"*Resolved*, That we, the General Assembly of North Carolina, do appeal to every man in the borders of our State, to protest against this unjust and unrighteous treatment of our people, and especially do we beseech our brothers of the white race, who have adhered to the republican party, to sever their connection with the same."

What a touching, pathetic appeal!—Republicans, through whose veins there flows the blood of the Anglo-Saxon, can you resist it? I fancy, sir, when the people of Yadkin shall have read these resolutions there will be one spontaneous inquiry,

"—Upon what meat
Hath this, our Cæsar fed,
That he hath grown so great!"

This is not the first time such appeals have been made to the white men of North Carolina. The most honored and gifted of her sons in the democratic ranks, have attempted to draw this line of color; but their eloquent appeals have been in vain; and after that fond hope had been dissipated, the Moses and Aaron that are to lead these innocent democratic children through the wilderness have been found; those blasted hopes have been revived; the dim spark that had almost expired, blown into a flame, illuminates the political horizon! Yes, sir, the Moses from Yadkin, and the Aaron from Wilkes, the assumed leaders of the Republican party, appeal to the white republicans of North Carolina to surrender their principles, and follow them into the democratic ranks.

I appeal to the democratic members upon this floor, can you have any confidence in the sincerity of men that now ally themselves with you, and offer as a reason for deserting the party with which they have co-operated, the fact that the House of Representatives had passed the civil rights bill? Only a few short months ago they were defending the principles of the republican party, and appealing to republicans for their suffrages. They were vehement in their denuniciations of the democracy, knowing at that very time, the Senate of the United States had passed the civil rights bill, with all the objectionable features engrafted in it, mixed schools, mixed churches and mixed cemeteries. They then professed to be true republicans, and were elected by republican votes. They still hold the charge entrusted to their keeping by republicans, after renouncing their allegiance to that party. Yes, sir, after that bill had been modified by the House of Representatives, stripped of its most objectionable features, then we hear appeals to white republicans, to sever their connection with the republican party; that, too, by those who had been loud in the profession of devotion to its principles. Do they desert their party because the House of Representatives has stricken from that bill the odious features so strongly advocated by Horace Greeley and Charles Sumner? Or is it because they were in favor of the Senate bill? It would seem so. Or is it because the preamble, so appropriate to the provisions that follow, is a part of the democratic platform of 1872?

As for me, I intend to be true to the principles of the party I have so long defended; and I appeal to republicans to stand firm. Be true; the day is not remote, when the shadow that now dims our political horizon shall have passed away; and the noon-day sun, in all its effulgency, shall burst forth with unobstructed splendor.

Were you now to join the democratic party, you might receive momentary applause, but when the sober second thought asserts its sway, you will be loathed and despised by those to whom you desert. The day will never come when you cannot join the democratic party as a private. You can have no better position now. They already have too many of the faithful, who have, lo! these many years, shivered with cold and suffered with hunger, and these must first be provided for. They are not looking for captains now, privates are what they want.

If my brother must go, although I may not be so demonstrative as was the talented member from Guilford, Col. Staples, upon their recantation, yet with quite as much sincerity, I will exclaim: Depart in peace; the places that know you now, will know you no more forever. The patriotic, Union loving constituencies you have betrayed, will rebuke you for this apostacy.

To my democratic friends, allow me to say, you have valued acquisitions, and during your days of prosperity and possession, none will be more true; and when the day of adversity comes (and come, I devoutly believe it will) I trust they will be as true to you as they have been to us.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Wilmington Market.

FEBRUARY, 18TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE,—Receipts 128 casks. Market quiet. Sales of 100 casks at 33 cents, and 16 casks, at 32½ cents ₱ gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN,—Receipts 895 bbls. Market quiet. Sales of 2,000 bbls strained at $1 65 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 216 bbls. Market dull. Sales of 200 bbls $2 40 for virgin and yellow dip and $1 40 for hard.

TAR—Receipts 196 bbls. Sales 196 bbls at $1 65. Market steady.

COTTON.—Receipts 273 bales. Market quiet. Sales of 240 bales at the following official quotations:

Ordinary,	Nomnial.
Good Ordinary	13¾ cents ₱ lb
Low Middling,	14 " "
Middling,	14⅜ " "
Good Middling	15 " "

FEBRUARY, 19TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 163 casks. Market closing dull at 32½ cts, Sales 100 casks, buger's option, February delivery, at 32½ cents per gollon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Receipts 2,467 bbls. Market dull at $1 65 for strained. No sales reported.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 1,500 bbls. Yellow Dip has declined 15 cts. Sales of 1,100 bbls at $2 25 for virgin and yellow dip and $1 40 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 175 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at $1 65. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 337 bales; sales of 200 bales. Market firm at the following official quotations.

Ordinary	Nominal.
Good Ordinary	13¾ cents ₱ lb
Low Middling,	14¼ " "
Middling,	14¾ " "
Good Middling	15⅛ " "

FEBRUARY, 20TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 164

Sales of 100 casks at 32 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market dull.

ROSIN—Receipts 894 bbls. Market dull at $1 60 for strained. Small sales of Strained at $1 60 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 600 bbls. Sales of 500 bbls $2 25 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 40 for hard, Market quiet.

TAR.—Receipts 175 bbls. Sales of 175 bbls. at $1 65. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 264 bales. Sales of 50 bales at the following quotations:

Ordinary	Nominal.
Good Ordinary	13¾ cents ₱ lb
Low Middling	14¼ " "
Middling	14⅝ " "
Good Middling	15⅛ " "

FEBRUARY, 22TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 44 casks. Market quiet. Sales of 25 casks (C. D.) at 32½ cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Receipts 2,533 bbls. Market firm for strained at $1 60. Sales of 1,000 bbls strained at $1 60, also 200 bbls Extra No. 2 at $1 75 and 25 bbls Extra No. 1 at $4 25 and 60 bbls Pale at $5 to $5 50 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 6,500 bbls. Sales of 500 bbls at $2 25 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 25 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 350 bbls. Sales of 300 bbls at $1 65. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 610 bales. Market unsettled. Sales of 350 bales at the following quotations:

Ordinary	Nominal.
Good ordinary	13¾ cents ₱ lb
Low Middling	14¼ " "
Middling	14⅝ " "
Good Middling	15⅛ " "

FEBUARY 23RD.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 162 casks. Market quiet and nominal at 32½ cents ₱ gallon for soutern packages.

ROSIN—Strained Rosin firm. Sales of 2000 bbls at $1 60 for strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Aas declined 10 cents on hard and 200 cents on yellow dip. Sales of 700 bbls at $1 30 for hard and $2 05 for yellow dip

TAR—Has declined 15 cents. Sales of 150 bbls at $1 50 ₱ lb.

COTTON.—Receipts 332 bales. Sales of 210 bales Market strong at the following official quotations:

Ordinary	Nominal.
Good Oordinary	13¾ cents ₱ lb
Low Middling	14¼ " "
Middling	14⅝ " "
Good Middling	15⅛ " "

FFBRUARY 24TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 67 casks. Sales of 150 casks at 32½ cents, and 100 casks, buyers option February, at 32 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market steady.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,225 bbls. No sales. Market firm at $1 60 bid.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 999 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls at $2 10 for virgin and yellow dip and $1 30 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 175 bbls. No sales reported.

COTTON—Receipts 200 bales. Sales of 200 bales. Market firm at the following official quotations:

Ordinary	Nominal.
Good Ordinary	13¾ cents
Low Middling	14¼ "
Middling	14⅝ "
Good Middling	15⅛ "

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1875.

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WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ The following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.
BAGGING—Gunny	11½@ 15
Double Anchor	00 @ 00
Double Anchor "A"	00 @ 00
Standard Domestic	00 @ 15
BACON—North Carolina,	
Hams, ₱ lb	16 @ 17
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10 @ 12
Sides, ₱ lb	12 @ 13
Western Smoked—	
Hams, ₱ lb	00 @ 18
Sides ₱ lb	15½@ 15½
Shoulders ₱ lb	11½@ 12¼
Dry Salted—	
Sides ₱ lb	11½@ 15
Shoulders ₱ lb	10½@ 11
BEEF—On the hoof	6 @ 8
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine,	
Second Hand, each	2 50 @ 3 00
New York, each	3 00 @
New City, each	2 58 @ 2 75
BEESWAX—₱ lb	27 @
BRICKS—Wilmington, ₱ M	8 00 @10 00
Northern	00 @14 00
BUTTER—North Carolina, lb	20 @ 30
Northern, ₱ lb	33 @ 40
CANDLES—Sperm ₱ lb	25 @ 42
Tallow, ₱ lb	00 @ 29
Adamantine, ₱ lb	15 @
CHEESE—Northern Factory, ₱ lb	@
Dairy cream, ₱ lb	15 @ 18
State, ₱ lb	13 @
COFFEE—Java, ₱ lb	32 @ 35
Rio ₱ lb	23 @ 25
Laguara, ₱ lb	25 @ 27
CORN MEAL—₱ bushel	1 25 @ 0 00
COTTON TIES—₱ lb	8 @
DOMESTIC—Sheeting 4-4 ₱ yd	10 @ 11
Yarns, ₱ bunch	1 25 @
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	16 00 @20 00
No. 1, ₱ ½ bbl	9 50 @
Mackerel, No. 2, ₱ bbl	13 50 @
No. 2, ₱ ½ bbl	7 50 @
Mackerel, No. 3 ₱ bbl	11 00 @11 50
Mullets, ₱ bbl	5 50 @ 0 00
N C Herring, ₱ bbl	6 00 @ 8 00
Dry Cod, ₱ bbl	7½@ 0
FLOUR—Fine, ₱ bbl	5 50 @ 6 00
Super, Northern, ₱ bbl	6 25 @ 7 00
Extra do. " ₱ bbl	6 25 @ 7 50
Family " ₱ bbl	7 25 @ 9 75
City Mill—Super ₱ bbl	8 50 @ 9 0
" Extra ₱ bbl	9 50 @ 9 50
" Family ₱ bbl	10 00 @10 50
" Ex Family ₱ bbl	12 50 @00 00
FERTILIZERS—	
Peruvian Guano, ₱ 2000 lbs	80 00 @00 00
Baugh's Phos hate " "	00 00 @60 00
Carolina Fertilizer " "	50 00 @65 00
Guano Super " "	00 00 @40 00
Bone " "	00 00 @45 00
" " "	00 00 @57 00
Navassa Guano, " "	55,00 @65 00
Complete Manure " "	05 00 @67 00
Wando Phosphate " "	00 00 @70 00
Wando Phosphate, " "	00 00 @70 00
Berger & Bruiz's Phos. " "	60 00 @00 00
Phœnix " "	00 @ 00
Wilcox Gibb & Co., mal spulated Guan	00 @ 00
GLUE—₱ lb	15 @ 22
GRAIN—Corn, store, ₱ 56 lbs	1 16 @ 1 20
Corn, cargo, ₱ 56 lbs	00 @ 00
Corn, yel, ₱ bushe	1 15 @ 0 00
Oats, ₱ bushel	80 @
Peas, cow, ₱ bushel	1 25 @
HIDES—Green, ₱ lb	07 @ 8
Dry, ₱ lb	12½@ 14
HAY—Eastern, ₱ 100 lbs	1 45 @ 1 50
orth River, ₱ 100 lbs	1 20 @ 25
HOOP IRON—₱ ton	112 0 @117 10
LARD—Northern ₱ lb	16 @ 17
North Carolina ₱ lb	00 @ 00
LIME—₱ bbl	1 55 @
LUMBER—City steam sawed—	
Ship stuff, resawed, ₱ M ft	21 00 @27 00
Rough edge plank, ₱ M ft	22 00 @25 00
West India cargo, according to quality, ₱ M ft	20 00 @23 00
Dressed flooring, seasoned	20 00 @35 00
Scantling and boards, common, ₱ M ft	15 00 @23 00
MOLASSES—Cuba, hhd ₱ gal	00 @ 48
Cuba, bbls, ₱ gal	46 @ 52
Sugar house, hhds, ₱ gal	36 @
" bbls ₱ gal	40 @ 00
Syrup, bbls, ₱ gal	40 @ 80
NAILS—Cut, 4d to 20d, ₱ keg	4 75 @ 5 50
OILS—Kerosene, ₱ gal	18 @ 00
Lard, ₱ gal	1 10 @ 1 45
Linseed, ₱ gal	1 00 @ 1 10
Rosin, ₱ gal	30 @ 40
PEANUTS—₱ bushel	1 50 @ 2 50
POTATOES—Sweet, ₱ bush	80 @ 1 00
Irish, Northern, ₱ bbl	3 25 @ 3 50
PORK—Northern, city mess	00 00 @25 50
Thin, ₱ bbl	00 00 @00 00
Prime, ₱ bbl	00 00 @00 00
Rump, ₱ bbl	00 00 @00 00
RICE—Carolina, ₱ lb	0 @ 8
East India, ₱ lb	00 @ 00
Rough, ₱ bushel	1 20 @ 1 30
RAGS—Country, ₱ lb	2½@ 00
City ₱ lb	2½@ 3
ROPE—	6 @ 23
SALT—Alum ₱ bushel	75 @ 00
Liverpool, ₱ sack	1 20 @ 0 00
American, ₱ sack	1 25 @
SUGAR—Cuba, ₱ lb	9½@ 10
Porto Rico, ₱ lb	10½@ 00
A—Coffee, ₱ lb	12 @ 00
B— " ₱ lb	11 @
C— " ₱ lb	11 @
Ex C— ₱ lb	11½@
Crushed ₱ lb	10½@ 12½
SOAP—Northern, ₱ lb	6 @ 7½
SHINGLES—Contract, ₱ M	4 00 @ 6 00
Common, ₱ M	2 50 @ 3 00
Cypress saps ₱	6 50 @
Cypress hearts, ₱ M	9 50 @
STAVES—W O bbl. ₱ M	20 00 @25 00
R O hhd, ₱ M	00 00 @00 00
Cypress, ₱ M	18 00 @00 00
TALLOW—₱ lb	8 @
TIMBER—Shipping, ₱ M	17 00 @00 00
Mill prime ₱ M	13 00 @14 00
Mill, fair ₱ M	8 50 @10 00
Inferior to Ordinary, ₱ M	4 00 @ 6 00
WHISKEY—Northern, ₱ gal	1 00 @ 5 00
North Carolina, ₱ gal	1 75 @ 2 50
WOOL—Unwashed, ₱ lb	29 @
Unwashed, ₱ lb	35 @ 40

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Stmr	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 45@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 35
Tar ₱ bbl	0 30@ 0 35	0 50@ 0 35
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 85@ 0 00	0 00@ 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 40@ 0 00	0 00@ 35
Cotton ₱ bale	2 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 1 25
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 10
TO PHILADELPHIA		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 1 00	0 00@ 0 80
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Cotton Goods ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 75	0 00@ 0 75
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 10	0 00@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	7 00@ 8 00
TO BALTIMORE		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 90	0 00@ 0 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 11	0 00@ 0 00
Lumber ₱ M	0 0 @10 00	6 50@ 00
TO BOSTON		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 65
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 65@ 0 70
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 00	2 50@ 0 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 12@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	11 50@12

MONEY MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N C, February 26.

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	100	111
Silver	103	106
Exchange sight on Northern cities		½@¾ disc't
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities		1@1½ ₱ cdis
	Par Val	Selling,
Bank of New Hanover Stock	25	29
First National Bank	100	106
Wilming on Building Stock	00	94
Mechanics' "	00	91
Navassa Guano Co "	000	110
N C Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	21	
Do Funding 1866	15	
Do " 1868	14	
Do New	12	
Do Special Tax	05	
Do to N C Railroad	42	
W & W R R Bonds 7 ₱c (Gold Int)	90	
C C R R Bonds, 6 ₱c	70	
Wilmington City Bonds, 8 ₱c	70	
" " 7 ₱c	85	
" " old 6 ₱c	65	
" " new 6 ₱c	65 (Gold Int)	
" " 8 ₱c	80 " ")	
New Hanover Co Bonds (10 years) 6 ₱c (Gold Int)	70	
W & W R R Stock (Par 100)	66	
N C R R " (" 100)	57	
C C Railroad " (" 100)	91	
W G L Co " (" 50)	70	
W & S S R R " (" 25)	19	